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Come in with your feet.  
Berry Oxfords, \$4 to \$6.  
Hanon Oxfords, \$6.50 and \$7.

Straws and Panamas—the newest ideas—on sale to-day.

*C. H. Denny & Co.*

where their places have been filled or where they have been guilty of violence or other unlawful acts; and that where places have been filled, other work will be furnished as soon as practicable.

"Respectfully submitted,  
"E. M. AMMONS,  
"Governor."

Letter of Acceptance.  
The operators' letter of acceptance is as follows:  
"Denver, Col., November 27, 1913.  
"Hon. E. M. Ammons, Governor of Colorado.  
"Sir—We are just in receipt of your letter of this date, and hereby accept your suggestions for a termination of a strike of our former employees.  
"We invite them to return to work on the terms mentioned by you, and assure you and our former employees that we will conform in good faith to all the suggestions contained in your letter.  
"Sincerely,  
"J. W. NELBORN,  
"D. W. BROWN,  
"J. C. OSGOOD."

### REBUKED, HUSKY PUPIL BEATS UP PROFESSOR

Meadville Boy, 180 Pounds, 6 Feet Tall,  
Breaks Teacher's Nose—Latter  
Slightly Hurt.

Meadville, Pa., May 1.—Reproved for reading a magazine instead of doing his work in school, Ralph Kiser, a pupil in the Meadville High School and a member of a prominent family of this city, attacked Professor Harry E. Stone with a blow, fractured a bone in the latter's nose and blackened both his eyes.

The board of education started an investigation. According to semi-official statement made, the board will not only expel Kiser from the school, but will also suspend him on a charge of assault and battery.

According to the story told by Professor Stone and several pupils, who witnessed the assault, the attack on the instructor was entirely unexpected, and only the intervention of several of the pupils prevented Kiser from following up his first blow with others on Professor Stone.

Kiser is eighteen years old, weighs 180 pounds and stands six feet two inches. Professor Stone is much lighter and smaller.

### OBITUARY

**Mrs. Lella Loving Lindsey.**  
Mrs. Lella Loving Lindsey died at her home on Fulton Hill yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, in the thirty-third year of her age. She was known as a good wife, a kindly neighbor and a loving mother. She is survived by her husband, H. E. Lindsey; six children, the youngest of whom is but a few hours old; seven brothers and two sisters. She was a member of Denby Street Methodist Church.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the chapel of Denby Street Methodist Church, on Fulton Hill. The services will be conducted by the Revs. C. H. Smith and J. W. Euse, her pastors.

**Patrick Moore.**  
Patrick Moore, seventy-four years old, died yesterday morning at his home, Powhatan and Railroad Streets, South Richmond. Besides his widow, he leaves four sons, including Policeman M. J. Moore and W. A. Moore, and two daughters. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Sacred Heart Church, Fourteenth and Perry Streets.

**Mrs. A. B. Armstrong.**  
Mrs. A. B. Armstrong, widow of A. B. Armstrong, died early yesterday morning at her home, 2100 East Broad Street. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from Christ Episcopal Church.

**James M. Wells.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Meadeville, May 1.—James M. Wells, a highly respected citizen, aged seventy years, a Confederate veteran, who served through the war with Davidson's Battery, from Campbell County, died yesterday. His funeral will take place tomorrow from the Methodist Church, Rev. J. M. James conducted the services. He was in the Presbyterian Church in 1864, and was survived by his wife and one son—John M. Wells, of Roanoke.

**Samuel T. Sewell, Sr.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Heathsville, Va., May 1.—After a lingering illness, Samuel T. Sewell, Sr., died at his home, at Lake, Northumberland County, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Funeral services were conducted at Calvary Methodist Church, of which he was a member. The services were conducted by Rev. J. E. Hearn, assisted by Rev. C. H. Kline. Mr. Sewell is survived by three sons, Rev. T. Sewell, C. T. Sewell and S. T. Sewell, and two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Sewell and Mrs. A. J. Sewell.

## IT IS WAR TO THE DEATH ON REPUBLICAN PARTY

Progressives Propose to Put Full  
Tickets in Field in Northern  
States.

### WORD COMES FROM COLONEL

He Cables Perkins That He Soon Will  
Disclose His Plans for Coming Campaign.

Chicago, May 1.—The national executive committee of the Progressive Party, in session at the Hotel La Salle, decreed that no quarter should be shown to the Republican party so long as it was dominated by its present leaders. To this end, it was decided by a unanimous vote to place full State tickets in practically all of the Northern States this year and to centre the fire on Kansas, Illinois and Pennsylvania, with the hope of electing three United States Senators from these States.

Even Wisconsin is to hear the roar of the Moose artillery this summer. A full State ticket is to be placed in the field there, and Senator La Follette is to be met in a hand-to-hand contest. A cablegram was sent to Theodore Roosevelt at Manaus, Brazil, congratulating him on his return to civilization and incidentally urging him to return at once to the "fighting force."

George W. Perkins said he had received a purely personal cablegram from Colonel Roosevelt. It said that make known what his future plans were to be; that he was in cable touch with his family in New York, and would decide whether he was coming home or going farther to explore waterways in South America. Mr. Perkins said he preferred not to give the exact text of the message.

It was said that next fall Colonel Roosevelt would buckle on the armor and take the field in the Northern States wherever the fighting was thickest and toughest. He will pay particular attention to Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kansas, speaking for Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania; Victor Murdock, in Kansas, and the candidate to be nominated for the United States Senate in Illinois.

Mr. Perkins, as chairman of the national executive committee, said it was not in the power of the Progressive Party to antagonize the party with the Republican party so long as the old organization was dominated by its present leaders.

"There can be no amalgamation of these two forces so long as Penrose, Bacon, Cannon and such men dominate the Republican party," said Mr. Perkins. "Our fight is not with the rank and file of Republicans. Hundreds of thousands of these men are progressive and want to do the right thing for the country. It is utterly impossible for them to do this with the present forces in control of their party. In all parties the rank and file are progressively inclined. It is the leader who stands in the way."

"We propose, therefore, to go ahead with this fight. It matters not to us whether we put men in office or not, a principle that is at stake. The principle is decent and stable government and a government, responsive to the people who constitute the sovereign power."

"I am thoroughly of the belief that we should go into every Northern State and place a full ticket in the field. We will do that, I am certain. In every State where there has been talk of amalgamation it has flattened out. The people will not stand for such a movement until the Republican party purges itself of its present leaders, such as Penrose and Bacon."

Mr. Perkins was asked what he thought of the idea of Mr. Roosevelt's seeking the Republican nomination in 1916.

"How could he do that successfully unless the presidential primaries laws were extended to most of the States?" he replied. "What would stop the present leaders of the Republican party from duplicating their act of 1912? There is but one man who could nominate; that would be Mr. Taft. They said he stood for the principles they did. Principles don't change. They would have to nominate him again. The Republican party and the Progressive party stand far apart. It is useless to talk of amalgamation so long as the present spokesmen for the Republican party are in control."

The following cablegram was sent to Colonel Roosevelt at Manaus:

"Central Western State chairman, meeting with the executive committee here to-day, rejoice at your safe arrival. Our organizations are stronger in the faith than ever before, and hail your return to our fighting force."

O. K. Davis, secretary of the national committee of the Moose forces, said the talk in New York was "Roosevelt for Governor." When asked what the Colonels' friends thought of the idea, Mr. Davis said:

"None of us has taken a stand; we do not know but this is another suggestion from our friends, the Republicans."

### JACKSON HONORED THROUGHOUT STATE

(Continued From First Page.)

Following in the successful movement to build Virginia's tribute to the great and good man, who defended Richmond and Virginia, and gave his life to his country.

"JAMES POWER SMITH,  
"President Stonewall Jackson Monument Association."

### MEXICAN TROUBLE HALTS COLOMBIAN TREATY TALK

Secretary Bryan Will Not Press Action  
on Measure Until War  
Talk Is Over.

Washington, May 1.—Pending settlement of difficulties with Mexico, the administration has practically decided to abandon any attempt to press for immediate ratification by the Senate of the treaty designed to end the long dispute between the United States and Colombia about the secession of Panama.

This treaty has been signed by representatives of the Colombian State Department and by the American representative to that country, Theodore A. Thompson, and is now before the State Department.

It is understood to-night Secretary Bryan does not contemplate sending the treaty to the Senate at present. If he should, however, the document would go to the Foreign Relations Committee, there probably to lie for many weeks.

In the opinion of many Senators the opposition to ratification is so strong that the Senate's approval hardly could be obtained at the present session of Congress.

The treaty provides in brief for a restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries, carries an indemnity of \$25,000,000 to be paid to Colombia six months after ratification, and gives that country's warships free use of the Panama Canal.

It also contains an expression of regret on the part of the United States that anything has arisen to disturb the friendly relations between the two nations.

Democratic leaders in the Senate believe the administration would be in a better strategic position if the Colombian treaty were not pressed at this time.

## CANADA UNDERGOING NOVEL EXPERIMENT

Titled Germans Make Up Colony, Which  
Will Farm and Manufacture  
in Alberta.

New York, May 1.—Canada is undergoing a really novel experiment in German colonization, according to Arthur Thaden, managing director of a German syndicate capitalized in England, who has arrived at the Waldorf on his way to Alberta. The syndicate has bought up much land in that province, and a lot of young Germans, largely of the nobility, are settling upon it. Forty families, comprising about 100 persons, will be located on the tract within a short time, and the plan is not only to farm, but to build up manufacturing industries connected with agriculture.

"The syndicate has purchased nearly 18,000 acres situated near Bassano, Alberta," said Mr. Thaden yesterday, "and we intend there to establish German methods of agriculture. The syndicate has a capital of \$375,000, of which a part has been supplied by the people who are going to live on the land."

"In Germany there are many people among the nobility who have little means, but who have a leaning toward agriculture. Land in Germany is held at such high prices that the matter of buying farm land over there is out of the question for them. Therefore they have clubbed together, as you would put it, and put their money into this scheme. They are going to work the land on a sort of community plan."

"A large proportion of the colonists are of the nobility, and some are persons of title. For instance, there is a Count von Bernstorff, who is a cousin of the German Ambassador at Washington. Then there is Baron Hillern Filsch, and another colonist is Baron Wissmann. Our tract is situated about three hours by train from Alberta, and about a third of it is already under cultivation."

"All the colonists, numbering fully 100, will live on the land, and all the men will pitch in and do the work. Indeed, except at harvest time, when hands will be brought in, all the work on the estate will be done by the colonists."

Those who have gone in on this proposed plan feel that they are better off and stand a better chance of making money in a concern backed by considerable capital. Hardly any man in the colony could have afforded to buy a farm for himself. They feel that they will be better off socially, also, in a colony of their compatriots than they might have been had they gone as isolated individuals to communities where there were no Germans. The men among the colonists range from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age. A great many Germans have put money into the syndicate, which has its offices in Berlin, though it is chartered in England.

"The colonists will conduct their farming after German methods, entirely, rotating their crops. Wheat, barley and oats will be grown, and the first year flax. As a matter of fact, we expect a good sized crop this year from the 6,000 acres already under cultivation."

"Many of the colonists went to Canada four weeks ago, and are on the place. I am leaving to-morrow with a few others. We are buying most of our agricultural machinery and tools in Canada, though we have brought over one big German tractor plow."

"We do not intend to stop with farming. In fact, we have plans for starting industries allied with farming. As soon as the first experiment demonstrates its success, we shall enlarge our interests. At present a big distillery is in contemplation, and a saw mill, as well as that the undertaking will be industrial as well as agricultural."

## QUADRUPLE FORCES IN STRIKE REGIONS

(Continued From First Page.)  
formed the major that the arms would not be surrendered.

The strikers will hide their arms and ammunition to defend themselves in case the Federal troops are taken from the district before the strike is settled. Diamond told the army officer.

It is expected the demand for the surrender of arms will be very low, and a great crowd filled the Trinidad courthouse, where the inquest was in progress. Nine witnesses testified before the jury.

It. J. McDonald, a stenographer, who witnessed the last stages of the battle as a spectator within the military lines, told the jury that the orders for the colony's destruction came either from Major Hamrock, in command of the State troops and mine guards who participated in the fight, or from Captain Carson, one of Hamrock's principal aids. McDonald said he stood within a few feet of Hamrock and Carson, who were inspecting the colony from the top of a hill. It was well toward night.

"We've just forty minutes to take and burn that colony," he testified one of the officers remarked, "before it gets dark."

**Troops Sweep Down.**  
A few moments later the State troops and mine guards, he said, swept down the tracks in the charge that meant the colony's destruction, and the death of the two women, and seven children who sought refuge in the colony pit.

"Have your big Sunday to-day, old girl," Mrs. Jolly testified a militiaman told a striker's wife on the day before the tragedy. "To-morrow we'll have the roast."

Mrs. Jolly testified that when the troops opened fire on the colony, many of the women and children were half-dressed. The children, she declared, almost all were without shoes, and few had more than thin attire. There was no time for them to dress, as the firing commenced a moment later.

"There seemed to be two machine guns in action, and the bullets came in all around us. The women ran for cover in every direction, some carrying their children and others leading them."

Most of them ran towards an arroyo back of the camp, but some of them ran to the water tank at the Colorado and Southern tracks, and toward a dugout, located in that general direction.

"They seemed to be shooting explosive bullets. We could hear a sharp report every time that one of them would strike, and where they struck within our vision we could see the making sandwiches when the firing started, and I lay down on the floor. A moment later the mirror in my washstand was shattered, as several bullets ripped through the canvas walls."

"I ran out and dodged back of some dirt which had been thrown up about the other tents. The heel of one of my shoes was shot away."

"I knew of several families that were in the tents, among them Crank Snyder, his wife and children. I also knew that there were women and children in the cave where the thirteen bodies were later found, but I had no idea that the number would be so great."

Mrs. Jolly said she knew nothing about the origin of the fire.

**Roosevelt Leaves Manaus.**  
Manaus, Brazil, May 1.—Theodore Roosevelt, who arrived here yesterday from his extended trip through the unexplored interior of Brazil, left here to-day on board the steamer Dunston on his way down the Amazon River. Mr. Roosevelt is returning to the United States.

That Catchy Melody You Heard at the Theatre Is Here.

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**New Method Gas Ranges**

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**PETTIT & CO.'S?**

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to have liver  
spots and  
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One of our 1914 Carriages, 25  
patterns to select from.

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"COLONIAL PUMPS"  
Perfection in Style and Quality,  
\$3.00 to \$5.00.

**Holtheimer's**  
Brand at Third.

Country Butterbeans, lb. ....25c  
2 cans Virginia Herring Roe for....25c  
Early June Peas, can.....10c  
Good 4-String Broom.....20c

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AND WANTED ME TO PAY INCOME TAX.  
HE SAID HE HAD HEARD I ENJOYED THE  
GREATEST LUXURY.  
SOMEONE HAD TOLD HIM THAT I SMOKED



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**10 FOR 5¢**

VALUABLE  
COUPON IN  
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